

## IT HAS TO DO WITH THE MOHICAN AT MARE ISLAND.

### More Fun for the Energetic Democratic Secretary of the Navy.

### Gossip in the Departments and About the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Whitney has unearthed another in the long list of frauds perpetrated upon the taxpayers by the Republican administrations of the last twenty-five years. The following letter, addressed by Secretary Whitney to Commodore Russell of the Mare Island Navy Yard, explains itself:

Navy Department, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1885. Sir:—In the line of suggestions contained in my letter to you of April 16, I have made a further investigation of the accounts of the Mare Island Navy Yard of late years, and have found that the condition as a place for the efficient performance of public work, taking into consideration the fact that it is compelled to express the great astonishment at the results indicated. The steamship *Mohican* was taken out of service in the year 1872. Since that time she has been used for a variety of purposes, including the substitution of new machinery for the old. She is now substantially ready for sea, and within the next sixty days will re-enter the service.

On the accounts of this department it appears that there has been spent on the *Mohican* Island yard \$845,000, which, under the act of March 3, 1879, should have been paid for by the Treasury. The amount will raise her total expenditures to about \$1,000,000. It is not unusual for a vessel of about 1400 tons displacement. More than two-thirds of this has been expended in the last five years. For the fact that she is of a class now obsolete as an effective weapon of war, and is generally considered as a relic of the past, held responsible. But that the expense of this reconstruction in the Mare Island yard is a thing difficult to justify, and that it is a waste of money, is a fact which is not to be denied. The fact that she is of a class now obsolete as an effective weapon of war, and is generally considered as a relic of the past, held responsible. But that the expense of this reconstruction in the Mare Island yard is a thing difficult to justify, and that it is a waste of money, is a fact which is not to be denied.

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### ADmiral AND DUDE.

Sailor off His Course in Southern Seas. More Fun for the Energetic Democratic Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—An investigation of great interest to naval officers will be begun here within a few weeks. The inquiry, it is expected, will fully develop the character of the late Admiral Ushur, who was in command of the Pacific Squadron, and who is now in his home to be retired, has for some time been commander. Admiral Ushur has been in command of the Pacific Squadron, and who is now in his home to be retired, has for some time been commander.

### The New Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Commissioner of the Civil Service, Mr. Blair, has issued a circular letter to the heads of the various departments, in which he has set forth the principles of the new civil service law, and has directed that the same be strictly observed.

### Ad to Veterans.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Commissioner of Pensions has recently made a thorough examination of that branch of the pension bureau, which is known as the army and navy survivors' branch, which is charged with the duty of securing and placing on file the names and addresses of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors, and of their families.

### Consul-General Phelan.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The State of Missouri was given her second recognition in the matter of consular appointments today by the nomination of M. H. Phelan of St. Louis to be consul-general at Halifax, Mr. Phelan is a Canadian by birth and of Irish descent. He is 51 years of age.

### Candidates for 'Eighty-Eight.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The world corresponds to the following: The friends of Blaine say the election of Logan cannot advance his fortunes as the Republican candidate in 1888; that Logan cannot separate himself from the old ticket, and that he is a candidate in a national campaign can it can only be as it was last year.

There is no doubt that the Blaine leaders here

## FOREIGN EVENTS.

### Complications Surrounding England and Russia.

### A Good Sensational Story Spoiled for Lack of Truth.

### Fragments of Riel's Rebellion—Other European Matters.

### A Sharp Lookout for Postmasters.

### The Department of State Seized Questions on Allegiance, Foreign Marriage, Etc.

### Down in Arizona.

### Mr. Cornell on the Abuse of Republican Rule in a Territory.

### Exports and Imports.

### All Passengers Taxable.

### McClellan to be Answered.

### One Kind of Postmaster.

### More Rascals Indicted.

### Foremen in Navy Yards.

### In the Bureau of Statistics.

### General Grant's Claim.

### Mr. May Back and Better.

### Delay in Confirming the Spanish Treaty.

### Excited About a Hot Water Well.

### General Grant No Better.

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## IN A DEATH-TRAP.

### Sixteen Lives Lost at a Cincinnati Fire.

### Turf Events About the Country—A New Polo League Founded.

### The Famous Six-Day Skaters in Town With Their Friends.

### Excitement in Oil.

### People Carrying Waste Petroleum Away by the Barrel from the New York City.

### White Settlers May Die by Indian Hands—The Troops Alert.

### Arrival of Crippled Vessels at St. John.

### St. John, N. B., May 25.—The vessels which have arrived here within the past two days report very tempestuous voyages.

### The Norwegian Bark Goethe, Captain Erickson, from Liverpool, carried away her sternpost April 4.

### The ship was a heavy sea, which carried away her port rail and stove in the forefoot.

### On the 27th, during a heavy gale, the vessel was driven ashore, and the crew were rescued.

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## Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1885.

## TO MAINE SUBSCRIBERS.

We are receiving complaints that some party is fraudulently soliciting subscriptions to THE GLOBE in Maine. We beg to say that we have no travelling agent in Maine, and to caution Maine subscribers against paying money to any one but THE GLOBE agent resident in their town.

## HOW TO BE A GLOBE AGENT.

In every town where there is no GLOBE agent we desire the services of a young man or boy to canvass the town at once and generally to look after the interests of THE GLOBE in his place. Also, in every town where there are only two or three subscribers, we desire a new GLOBE agent, because it is evident that the old GLOBE agent is not doing his duty by sending so small a club. Every town agent of THE GLOBE can solicit subscriptions without interference with his regular business. Poster and sample copies free upon application.

## HAVE YOU RENEWED?

Please examine the date on your Weekly, and renew at once, in order to prevent the loss of any instalment of the new story, "Making a Man of Himself." We cannot promise in future to furnish back numbers of any story. The only way to secure every number of the Globe is to renew your subscription several weeks before it expires. Another powerful story will begin shortly. Renew now. Renew now. Renew now.

## ANOTHER NEW STORY

NEXT WEEK.

## THE STORE BOY;

OR,

## THE ADVENTURES OF BEN BARCLAY.

By Horatio Alger, Jr.

A story, with this title, will begin June 2. The success which attended the publication of the last story by this author was the greatest since The Globe first began to publish serials. Subscribe at once in order to receive every instalment.

AT ONCE. AT ONCE. AT ONCE.

So Miss CLEVELAND is to try her hand as an authoress. Plenty of room for good, interesting, wholesome novels. Her effort will be watched for with interest by the literary public.

New York brewers advise Maine folks to try beer. Superstitious recommendation. Despite its prohibitory amendment the Pine Tree State always keeps a little something on hand for a case of sickness.

They have started another war down South. Inasmuch as the belligerents are railroad corporations, and the results appear in the form of reduced rates, the general public should only crocodile tears. Lay on Macduff.

The New York World goes bravely on in the work of obtaining subscriptions to the Bartholdi pedestal fund. The amount raised so far by the World is about \$53,000, with a great many counties yet to hear from. Like the World's circulation, the fund is constantly increasing.

fit to hold on until neither he nor any other Democrat could get the prize, and the party must suffer the consequences.

## MEMORIAL DAY.

Seventeen years ago next Saturday was the occasion of the first observance of Memorial Day. The commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, then in his infancy, issued an order to the members of that organization, and a sympathetic chord seemed touched in loyal hearts all over the country, and without any legislative demand or executive proclamation the loyal people of twenty-seven States thronged to the graves of the nation's lost ones, and in 1883 burying places they vied with the surviving veterans in rendering homage to the beloved dead.

In 1869, 330 cities and towns and not less than four times as many persons as on the previous year crowded around the last resting places of the country's defenders, decorated them with floral array, and honored the brave dead with funeral dirges and eloquent eulogies.

Successive years have brought legislative action in obedience to public sentiment, and now all over the land, in every State, Memorial Day is set apart as a national day of consecration. The day which originated in a desire of the comrades of the late war to pay a tribute to their fallen comrades has become a day of sad remembrances and hallowed recollections. The brave-hearted mother places a little garland on the grave of her long-lost boy, the aged father wondering at his weakness, and feeling the need of the support of his declining years, long since trampled in the wine-press of war, the widow in her loneliness with a few for the dead, and all in this sacred and tender remembrance of the dead.

Even our late foes—beset in battle, but brothers still—meet on common ground, and join in a common consecration.

## FIGHT OR DESIGN.

Men who are acquainted with England's strength, her great wealth, her immense naval armament and the numerous fortresses and strategic points which she holds all over the world, are amazed at her policy and service attitude in dealing with Russia. She is a nation famed for holding to her rights, and generally maintains her interests, right or wrong, as many aggressive acts during the past century can well attest; and the way she submits to Russian dictation must be very disgusting to loyal subjects who have always supposed that British intellect moved the world and did a great deal toward regarding the conduct of the universe. The question of today, will England back down from her old dictatorial attitude and allow Russia to take her place?

If we are to judge by the reports of the past two months the answer must be given in the affirmative. When Russia occupied Merv, England and talked of fighting; then Komaroff pushed on toward Herat, and every loyal subject of Victoria vowed to be revenged, and GLADSTONE reached the zenith of his popularity when he asked the taxpayers for a big loan to send a fleet to the Persian Gulf. It is no wonder that he is unpopular with his countrymen. Every move he has made has tended to lessen his hold. The Sudan campaign was an expensive fizzle, the Prince of Wales' visit to Ireland an unpopular hippodrome, and the negotiation with Russia a cowardly failure. Is it any wonder that the cabinet is in commotion, and GLADSTONE talks of resigning? His stay is short at the best, and he can choose between going out voluntarily or being kicked out.

## OUT WITH THE RASCALS.

Secretary WHITNEY will find that he has undertaken an immense task if he expects to expose all the rascality which has been going on in the Navy Department for the past fifteen or twenty years, but he seems to be amply able to perform the work, if his success in ripping up the rottenness in the Mohican case is to be taken as a criterion. If, after having been in office less than three months, he has been able to show that \$300,000 has been stolen under cover of "repairs" to a vessel which when new cost but \$333,000, it may well be expected that before the presidential term shall have expired he will uproot the entire mass of corruption and place the department once more on a sound basis.

There is good reason to suppose that the plundering done in other yards has been quite as extensive as, that shown to have taken place at Mare Island on the Mohican. The Mohican was sent into the dock in 1872 for no other purpose than that of permitting favored friends of those in power to rob the government. The plundering has been carried on so shamelessly that it is almost surprising that the officials whose connivance was necessary considered it worth while to go to the trouble of setting up a blind in the form of a large vessel. It would have been more profitable had they smashed up the Mohican for junk and made the \$300,000 worth of "repairs" on a sloop or yawl. The richness and boldness of the steal speaks through the official figures, contained in the following table, showing what has been charged to the account of the Mohican from the beginning to the present time:

Original cost, with machinery.....	\$333,000
Repairs, bureau of construction, previous to 1872.....	237,000
Repairs, bureau of steam engineering, previous to 1872.....	83,000
Repairs since 1872 to date.....	900,000
Total for the Mohican.....	\$1,553,000

On top of the Mohican expense comes news of gross mismanagement and extravagance in the South Pacific squadron, where the official in charge seems not to have remained content with plundering the government, but must needs have entered into collusion with British contractors to do it. American firms ready and willing to furnish supplies at a fair price were jumped over and the contracts given to higher bidders from foreign nations. When other things were equal, Americans were not even given honest treatment in drawing lots.

After a struggle which killed three members of the Legislature, General LOGAN has been elected senator from Illinois. We should have thrown up our hat had a Democrat been chosen, but as that much-desired did not occur, the old tile will remain on the caput while we offer thanks that no milk and water man was chosen. If Republican it had to be, then LOGAN was the chap. It is idle now to speculate on what the Democrats might have done, nor is it any consolation to think that proper management of the forces would have resulted in the choice of a Democrat. Mr. MORRISON saw

come to the end of their tether. Those seeking to plunder the government must now contend with honest officials; they will no longer have the aid of those sworn to guard, not rob, the treasury.

## BUSINESS MEN IN CONVENTION.

In the course of the National Convention just held at Atlanta the questions of reciprocity treaties and a national bankruptcy law developed unexpected interest. The general opinion seemed to be that whether or not reciprocity afforded the best means of securing foreign markets for our goods, reciprocity or something else should be adopted which would secure such markets, and that quickly. Mr. W. T. SUTHERLIN of Virginia appears to have expressed the prevailing sentiment of the convention in the following remarks:

"In years ago iron rails were worth \$66, today only \$10. This is the case with all agricultural products has been forestalled by high protective tariffs, and all branches of manufacturing have been kept from the open market of manufactured goods on hand. What have we to expect in the way of relief? Let us not cry 'Over-protection.' Let us have honest, intelligent foreign representation, and let us make such treaties as shall comprehend a mutual interchange of our productions. The trouble is not in our commercial freedom, but in our agricultural and manufactured products are excluded. This is because we have no ships. Shall we stop the harbor, that over-production may be remedied by our consuming our surplus in idleness? Give us governmental assistance in building a commercial marine, until American vessels can compete with the foreign vessels in the markets of the world and bring back cargoes of commerce."

Several of the speakers inclined to the opinion that proper reciprocity treaties with the Mexican and South American republics would furnish sufficient avenues for the disposal of all our surplus products without such artificial barriers with European countries. It is noticeable, however, that they cared little where the goods went, so long as they could be disposed of at a fair profit.

On the question of a national bankruptcy law the vote of the convention was very significant. It has been charged that the business men of the West and South were opposed to such a law. The vote of the delegates indicated exactly the contrary. The question "Does the public interest require the enactment of a uniform bankruptcy law?" was discussed in all its bearings, and was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 263 to 163. Eastern business men may well infer from this straw that the much-wished-for law will be passed at no very distant day. Sentiment in its favor seems to be constantly increasing.

## THE COOKING SCHOOL.

One of the institutions of this city that has attained a deserved popularity, and that, too, in a very short time, is the Boston School of Cooking. A few years ago such a thing was unknown, and those who advocated it were laughed at as a set of visionaries. Today it is an assured success, and one of the most stable and prosperous of all our schools.

The benefits to be gained from a practical knowledge of cookery to nearly every woman who lives and to many men are obvious to all. We can live without a knowledge of music or French or Latin, many people exist who can never read or write; but no man or woman can survive for any length of time without eating. The frauds and impositions that are attempted in all articles of food demand that the mistress of the house should have a personal supervision over the kitchen, even if she can afford to hire a cook. It is probable that more family brawls and domestic tempests are caused by the wife knowing nothing of the cook's art than by any other single event.

It is the duty of our modern education that it cultivates the ideal and neglects the habits of all classes of people in the most radical manner. Homes which now have carpets and pianos and shirazi seats have had, in the past, a different standard. The habits of the people have changed. We do not regret the change, as the people cannot have too many home comforts, or even luxuries, to suit THE GLOBE. There is a general tendency to extravagance, which we deplore and hope to see disappear, but in the main the thrifty, average man lives within his means and continues to lay up something for a rainy day.

While it is impossible to expect or desire that the people will radically change their mode of living, it is still apparent that the standard will be forced by circumstances into a slight resemblance to the old days because of the change in the standard of business profit and the economy which must follow.

At the conclusion of the war all of the keen and experienced business men of the country expected a panic, a general settling back to the ante-war standard. It never came and never will. But the other extreme, that we must constantly have a "boom" in business, will not be experienced. There is a happy medium between the ante-war standard and the boom condition which the country must accept. Many business men see it, realize its existence, and are working on that basis. One must not expect too much nor work for too little. There is plenty of business for the bright, aggressive, intelligent, pushing, industrious business men, and the balance-sheet of such merchants will show a good profit in 1885.

The revival of the blue-law spirit shown in bringing actions against the Boston & Albany railroad for running Sunday trains exhibits a narrowness of mind which should have no place in the modern generation. Sunday is not only a convenience, but it serves the purposes of mercy and charity; they enable physicians to reach the sick and clergymen the dying; and there is probably not a Sunday in the year when the trains do not bring one or more passengers hastily summoned to the bedside of a departing friend. Whoever in the present day objects to occasional Sunday trains on the score of morality mistakes narrow zeal for enlightened pity.

For a man outside of politics, literature and financial speculation, no person has been the topic of more general conversation than Fish Commissioner EUGENE BLACKFORD of New York. Every salmon that leaps in the Hudson, and every shad and alewife that goes swimming up the different fishways, are indebted to him for life. The fact that he neglected his official duties long enough to attend his silver wedding Monday night made it an occasion of general congratulation. Every fisherman and good citizen in the land will join in wishing that he may live to celebrate his golden wedding in his present health and popularity.

## HOW AND WHY WE THINK.

Various theories as to how we do our thinking are in existence. Some men contend that our ideas are stored away inside our heads on shelves and in pigeonholes, all labelled and catalogued like books in a library; and when we cannot recall anything that has been known to us once, the fact may be due to having lost the document which was the basis of the idea. The idea has only dropped out or become dim and needs renewing. Then there is another class of psychologists who cannot admit that anything so very mechanical exists, and these hold that the brain is a complicated sort of a gland, that secretes thoughts just the way the liver secretes gall, or a cow produces milk. They believe that the laws which govern the make-up of a right-angled triangle were evolved by Euclid just after he had taken a hearty intellectual meal of hypotenuse, perpendicular and base, mixed by squaring the second and third, adding them together and taking them with the square of the first. Other theories, most of which are

infringements on the two just mentioned, are also current.

Before the world had invested very heavily in either side of the controversy, and while men went on thinking without knowing how or why they thought, Dr. CHARLES HETZMAN was invited to deliver a lecture before the Medical-Legal Society at Columbia College, and went down there last week and solved the enigma in an address on "Our Present Knowledge of the Structure and Functions of the Gray Substance of the Brain." According to his theory the amount and intensity of a man's thinking apparatus does not depend upon the "size of the brain, or its weight, or the depth or shallowness of the convolutions." In support of this he cited instances of men who had little dorsal-convex brains, with six-inch skulls, and no governor, and no safety valve, and could not do more than others who required a ten-ton balance wheel to keep from tearing themselves all to pieces. The doctor says our mental force depends upon the gray matter and the ganglionic bodies of the brain—the greater the number of ganglia the more we know. These ganglia are little reddish-gray knobs or swellings that stand out all over the surface of the brain like brass-headed nails on an old-fashioned trunk, or like freckles on the nose of our best summer girl, and the more we have of them the more we know. "A coal miner," says the doctor, "has a vocabulary of 500 or 600 words. Compare him with a genius like SHAKESPEARE, with a vocabulary of 12,000 words. The ganglionic bodies increase with an increase of knowledge."

We infer from this that the number of words a man can use depends upon the amount of gray matter in his head. Shakespeare, for example, could handle 12,000 words and was about the knottiest man going. His head must have been as full of gray beads as a boy's pocket is of marbles. He probably rattled with knowledge when he walked. Continuing, the doctor says: "These facts should teach us to be merciful, for such a thing as an individual's intellect does not exist, for all that we do is done without our will. Nobody is responsible for what he does, either good or bad, but at the same time society demands that we render offenders harmless by locking them up, and if that does not suffice, by killing them."

If he is not responsible for what he says, we may possibly forgive him, but if he had not put in that restricting clause it would have been policy to "render him harmless by locking him up, or, if that did not suffice, by killing him."

Every man who is in business for himself will do well to carefully consider the changes which are becoming a marked feature of trade in this country. A great many men are sitting down sucking their thumbs and groaning about dull times. The standard of good times which they have in mind is the one which was raised during the years of the war and the booming period which followed down to the panic of 1873. In those days a man of even limited capacity and a small amount of industry could go into business and easily make money. The strain since 1873, and the gradual settling toward the ante-war profits and ante-war style of living, has weeded these men out by the thousands. Today a man in business finds competition keen, sharp and sleepless. From the merchant prince to the newsboy on the corner every one finds a rival competing for every cent's worth of trade which is possible.

No intelligent business man believes that he will ever settle back to the exact ante-war standard of profits and the ante-war style of living. The war changed the habits of all classes of people in the most radical manner. Homes which now have carpets and pianos and shirazi seats had, in the past, a different standard. The habits of the people have changed. We do not regret the change, as the people cannot have too many home comforts, or even luxuries, to suit THE GLOBE. There is a general tendency to extravagance, which we deplore and hope to see disappear, but in the main the thrifty, average man lives within his means and continues to lay up something for a rainy day.

While it is impossible to expect or desire that the people will radically change their mode of living, it is still apparent that the standard will be forced by circumstances into a slight resemblance to the old days because of the change in the standard of business profit and the economy which must follow.

At the conclusion of the war all of the keen and experienced business men of the country expected a panic, a general settling back to the ante-war standard. It never came and never will. But the other extreme, that we must constantly have a "boom" in business, will not be experienced. There is a happy medium between the ante-war standard and the boom condition which the country must accept. Many business men see it, realize its existence, and are working on that basis. One must not expect too much nor work for too little. There is plenty of business for the bright, aggressive, intelligent, pushing, industrious business men, and the balance-sheet of such merchants will show a good profit in 1885.

The revival of the blue-law spirit shown in bringing actions against the Boston & Albany railroad for running Sunday trains exhibits a narrowness of mind which should have no place in the modern generation. Sunday is not only a convenience, but it serves the purposes of mercy and charity; they enable physicians to reach the sick and clergymen the dying; and there is probably not a Sunday in the year when the trains do not bring one or more passengers hastily summoned to the bedside of a departing friend. Whoever in the present day objects to occasional Sunday trains on the score of morality mistakes narrow zeal for enlightened pity.

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of savage horrors may be necessary to bring them all to one mind. Such expedients have been adopted before now.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

It is said that the clock company in Thomaston, after having made up \$30,000 worth of stock for watch movements, together with the necessary tools and materials, that all the watches turned their pointers around backward. They will have to sell those watches to left-handed and cross-eyed people.

An equestrian mania bids fair to supersede roller skating before long. The reason probably is that the horse is even a vainer thing for safety than the roller skate. Only three writers of religious books have made any money during the last four or five years, so a New York publisher tells Halston.

A Maine man is trying to organize a stock company to start a rabbit ranch at Wells for the purpose of supplying rabbit meat to the Boston market. If he succeeds chicken stew will be at a discount.

Silk culture is coming to the front in Ohio. This is the spirit of the text in the South that it is merely a revival of an industry which flourished extensively in that region a century and more ago.

The severe sentence which the murderers of President Lincoln received, and the political influence, will go a long way toward redeeming the criminal reputation of Louisiana.

Tallapoosa tried to sail over the schooner, and now the Omaha has tried to schooner over Cape Cod. The trouble with her is that it is too ambitious for its size.

"Rum is the great evil," says Commander McDermott of the navy, in speaking of the troubles of the natives of Panama. So it is all through Central America, and American capitalists find it their greatest foe.

A two-page autograph letter by G. Washington brought \$75 at auction in New York, but one by Charles V., the great Spanish monarch, brought only \$7. Yet Charles V. ruled millions where Washington ruled thousands. The conclusion is that the more the man knows, the more he depends on power or money.

Down in Biddeford, Me., people are so high-toned that instead of bath-rooms they speak of an "ablution studio," at least so reads an advertisement in the Biddeford Times.

Tennessee's attorney-general is to go before the grand jury for carrying concealed weapons. While the highest officers of the law violate it, it is not surprising that the people of the South from this its greatest curse.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Young men on slender salaries have once more begun to hunt for dogs. They are not hunting for the dog, but for a man who can be trusted to take care of the dog. The dog is the cat.

Boston Record: Riel is said to spend most of his time in fasting and weeping. He has been left behind as spending his time in involuntary fasting and weeping.

The contest was unprecedented," says Blackstone, and the country hopes it may forever be unimpaired.

Down in Panama they are eating cats. Exporters of live stock will do well to bear this in mind. The supply in Boston is unlimited.

John Bright thinks England's present danger is in her foreign policy. This would seem to contradict the general belief that she has none.

A clergyman in London says that the aggregate church attendance in that city on Sunday is 10,000, while on a recent Sunday 40,000 people witnessed a cowboy exhibition, 20,000 attended base ball games, and 10,000 went to the circus. The next Sunday he said he had gone into the swamp in Clinton hollow, in the Black lake region, in Bethel wood, the scene of Couch's exploit.

Sockrider took his rifle and started out for the lake. On the edge of the swamp, in the soft dirt, he discovered the tracks of a hunter. He followed the tracks of the wildcat, and he followed the tracks of the bear. He followed the tracks of the wildcat, and he followed the tracks of the bear. He followed the tracks of the wildcat, and he followed the tracks of the bear.

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needs and deserves as much sympathy as Riel.

It is said that Judge Force, if nominated for governor of Ohio, would command the full strength of the Republican party. His name would make a fine rallying cry for them—so appropriate, you know.

Riel was a Republican and an "offensive partisan" when he was in Montana. This seems to be an off year all round for the offensive partisan.

A Tremont street florist thinks he knows the meanest woman in Boston. Not many Sundays ago he kept his shop open from 10 in the morning till about 1 in the afternoon, it being a special occasion in the churches, and the lady in question, who by the way is very wealthy, came in before services and ordered a two-dollar bouquet sent to King's chapel. After church she came back with this bouquet in her hand and offered to sell it back to him for half price!

In the revised version that familiar sentence, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit," is changed so as to read, "All is vanity and a striving after wind." Men who have striven long and often to "raise the wind" will appreciate this new light shed on Solomon's career.

One of Boston's distinguished physicians sent a written notice the other day to the Board of Health, that "three O'Rourke brats" were the cause of a large number of deaths, and a manifestation of lack of decency which entitle that physician to prompt suspension from his office.

Believe the poor are entitled to a decent amount of consideration even so high as a million dollars, and a Boston despatcher tells the following story.

According to the New Haven Register fast and rich Yale men are being hampered in their attempts to sow their wild oats by the presence of a private detective who has established a bureau of information for the benefit of the parents of those students that spend more money than they ought to.

There is a very ludicrous side to this and the Register makes the most of it, but there is also a serious side to it. The knowledge of God is not simply announced to us, it is revealed to us. The knowledge of God is not simply announced to us, it is revealed to us. The knowledge of God is not simply announced to us, it is revealed to us.

On Tuesday night little Jap, now living on your mammy's lap! Delightful bit of black-and-white, when some one goes across the sea. Let's hope that you may live to be the Captured Cleveland of Japan.

## HE CAPTURED THE GAME.

The Thrilling Experience of an Amateur Fox-Hunting Sportsman.

(New York Sun.)

PORT JERVIS, May 17.—Last fall, as was related in the Sun at the time, Andrew Couch of Sullivan county had a hand-to-hand fight with a wounded buck, which he conquered after he was nearly dead himself. Couch has a brother-in-law named George Sockrider, who is also a great hunter. Ever since Couch's adventure, which made him famous, Sockrider has been looking for a chance for an adventure that would make him as much of a hero in the community as his brother-in-law.

His hunt was not a success, but he did take that day he discovered signs of bear in a swamp in Clinton hollow, in the Black lake region, in Bethel wood, the scene of Couch's exploit.

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## A FEARFUL LEAP

Down from the Heights of Brooklyn Bridge.

Swimmer Odium Performs the feat and Dies Soon Afterwards.

His Body Made Black and Blue by the Force of the Water.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A gleam of red lights flashing through the air, swirling, writhing body midway between the big bridge and the green waters, a heavy splash like a gunshot, and Robert Emmet Odium, a young man of twenty, was seen to fall backward in the East river. For the past three days the man had been endeavoring to make a leap from the span of the East River bridge, but the Brooklyn people, and the police, and the fire department, and the officers on the bridge and approaches kept such a close guard that Odium did not dare to make the attempt. Today, however, he hit upon a plan for evading the guard, and he managed to do so well that he jumped off the rail under the very eyes of his guards, and before they well knew what had happened his breathless body was in the eddying water below.

On Saturday, Odium, who was a professor of swimming in Washington, came to New York. He went to Paul Boyton's "Ship" tavern in Twenty-ninth street and told the swimmer what he was going to do. He so impressed Boyton that the latter offered to let Odium use the "Ship" to accomplish the feat with safety. No one else was to be present, and the feat was to be known only to the two. Odium had crossed the bridge several times, and after carefully surveying the structure he decided that he could make the jump without injury.

Odium's Confidence in Himself.

This afternoon Odium sat in a little room in the "Ship" tavern surrounded by a group of newly-found friends, and three or four companions, who had journeyed with him from Washington. He was a tall, dark, dexterous, sinewy young man with broad shoulders. "Gentlemen, I am bound to do this thing," he said, "and I will come here to Washington to make this jump. It is perfectly easy. All I am afraid of is that the water will stop me, and I will be left in a put-up job. Here's the way I will go. I will go to the top of the bridge, and I will climb up to the top of the arch, and I will jump from the top of the arch, and I will fall into the water, and I will swim to the shore, and I will be safe."

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## THE BUFFALO EXTINCT.

Millions of Them Killed in Seven Years.

Hide Hunters and Sportsmen Have Wiped Them Out at Last.

Not Even Their Bones to Be Left Upon Their Plains.

(New York Sun.)

MILES CITY, Mon. April 24.—Less than nine years ago this spot was covered with tepees and lodges of sitting bison. The bison were killed and the hides were shipped to England, and after being turned over once or twice by the cutlery, the hides were made into coats and hats. The bison were killed and the hides were shipped to England, and after being turned over once or twice by the cutlery, the hides were made into coats and hats.

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## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

**MONEY MATTERS.**

The local money market shows no changes of importance, and the same conditions ruling, consisting of a large supply of loanable funds, moderate inquiry from borrowers, and a good demand for mercantile paper of acceptable grade, which is limited by the offerings, while rates for loans are in the favor of borrowers. Prime mercantile paper ranges at 3/4 per cent.; good mercantile paper at about 5, slightly higher or lower, according to circumstances, and prime commercial notes and acceptances 2 1/2 per cent. Money on call ranges from 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on acceptable security, with short-time loans offered at 2 3/4 per cent. There is good paper offering at higher rates, but not being well known, have no place, buyers feeling shy of such offerings.

Between banks the rate for the use of balances continues to rule unchanged at 1/4 per cent.

The great exchanges at the clearing house yesterday were \$10,618,217, while for the week past they show a total of \$59,311,248. The balances yesterday were \$140,000, and for the week, \$59,311,248. The balances yesterday were \$140,000, and for the week, \$59,311,248.

Foreign exchange remains steady at the following rates: Sight, 84 1/2; 60 days, 84 1/2; commercial bills, 84 1/2; francs, 18 1/2; 14 1/2; 15 1/2; 16 1/2; 17 1/2; 18 1/2; 19 1/2; 20 1/2; 21 1/2; 22 1/2; 23 1/2; 24 1/2; 25 1/2; 26 1/2; 27 1/2; 28 1/2; 29 1/2; 30 1/2; 31 1/2; 32 1/2; 33 1/2; 34 1/2; 35 1/2; 36 1/2; 37 1/2; 38 1/2; 39 1/2; 40 1/2; 41 1/2; 42 1/2; 43 1/2; 44 1/2; 45 1/2; 46 1/2; 47 1/2; 48 1/2; 49 1/2; 50 1/2; 51 1/2; 52 1/2; 53 1/2; 54 1/2; 55 1/2; 56 1/2; 57 1/2; 58 1/2; 59 1/2; 60 1/2; 61 1/2; 62 1/2; 63 1/2; 64 1/2; 65 1/2; 66 1/2; 67 1/2; 68 1/2; 69 1/2; 70 1/2; 71 1/2; 72 1/2; 73 1/2; 74 1/2; 75 1/2; 76 1/2; 77 1/2; 78 1/2; 79 1/2; 80 1/2; 81 1/2; 82 1/2; 83 1/2; 84 1/2; 85 1/2; 86 1/2; 87 1/2; 88 1/2; 89 1/2; 90 1/2; 91 1/2; 92 1/2; 93 1/2; 94 1/2; 95 1/2; 96 1/2; 97 1/2; 98 1/2; 99 1/2; 100 1/2; 101 1/2; 102 1/2; 103 1/2; 104 1/2; 105 1/2; 106 1/2; 107 1/2; 108 1/2; 109 1/2; 110 1/2; 111 1/2; 112 1/2; 113 1/2; 114 1/2; 115 1/2; 116 1/2; 117 1/2; 118 1/2; 119 1/2; 120 1/2; 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face was familiar, and on Morgan telling who he was the president greeted him kindly, and

then given a room in the White House, and the president told him to look about for a few days and see if he wanted to stay. Morgan wanted. This young Morgan did, and at the end of the first day told Jefferson he believed he would take a colony in the army.

President Jefferson laughed, and told him that the colonies were always did much. He must take something else, but not to be in a hurry, to look around and see the city. He then sent a midshipman with him to make things pleasant for him, and in a day or so young Morgan came back with a letter that rather surprised him than anything else. Jefferson at once gave him the appointment, and he went on a ship immediately.

**MADE A WHITE SLAVE**

**A Southern Lady's Marriage to a Cuban Tyrant.**

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

ATLANTA, Ga., May 18.—A release from the marriage tie signed by Judge Hammond today has belied it a romantic history. Mme. Zuleine Aróstegui is a magnificent woman, with dark hair and brilliant eyes, and her husband, a Cuban, is a man of great accomplishments. Four years ago she was the idol of one of the first families of New Orleans, and had previously been a resident of South Carolina. She had wealth and everything else that could lend to social position, and was even known to be a wealthy Cuban, Miguel Aróstegui, and was courted by him. The courtship resulted in an engagement, and on the 27th of April they were married in due form of law. From the wedding ceremony they proceeded to the home of Aróstegui in Cuba.

When the husband had transplanted the Southern beauty to his native land, she was transformed from a gallant and affec-

tonate husband into a tyrannical master. "I was a slave to his passions and his caprices at the hands of her husband," she says he was barbarous and inhuman, and that she was "driven to the wall and held without any provocation." While Cuba's husband would imprison her in the room where she was born, she says at a time, and he would select for her place of imprisonment a room where she would be surrounded by the wailing wails of soldiers and idle loungers who might come about. At last the cruel treatment of the wife was so great that she thought that the wife escaped to a boat and came to America, landing in New York. She had with her a small amount of money.

Her husband followed her to this country, and, protesting his devotion, induced his wife to return to him. She was to reside in New York. They went to New York to live, and later the husband predicted that she would be a fortune teller again. There the cruel scenes were enacted again. For a few weeks the wife endeavored to escape, but she failed to get to America, having in all spent seven months with her husband. She finally returned to her home in Cuba, where she made her life so miserable and unhappy.

that it was impossible for her to live with him, and she had come to Atlanta and made this her home. She stopped a while at the Markham. She is a pianist, and is performing on the piano with unusual skill.

A year ago Miss Arrostegui entered a suit for divorce from a general husband. She appeared and told the story of her married life. There was no defence made, and the divorce was pronounced fair but unfortunate young wife free again. She does not seek alimony, having an ample fortune of her own.

**PUBLIC VACCINATION.**

**The Patients and How They Conduct Themselves Under the Lancet.**

"It is all a matter of temperament whether they cry or not," said Assistant City Physician Prince, as he carefully examined the patients accompanying fifty or sixty, and some more, daily, and some make music and others are quiet."

"Next!" shouted an attendant, as two mothers with struggling infants, each

bared, led the room and two others took their places.

The subject was an infant of fourteen months. She did not at all understand the object of the ceremony, and looked with a puzzled expression at the woman whose lancet scratched the delicate skin. The next moment the lips puckered and the face was convulsed with pain. At another instant the other child, who was undergoing the operation, followed the same course, and the cries of the two rivalling a horde of Comanches.

"See that?" said the physician. "That is the way to do it. The chap seizes him off. They are not hurt in the least. The first one was scared, and the other was not. The first one was not scared, and the other did yell so. It's all over. Come again a week from today and let me see how you get on."

The next call brought a rosy-cheeked Scotch lassie of 20, dressed in her best, with one of her hands in a cast, and attended by her maid, laying bare the pink arm.

"Will it hurt?" she asked, a little anxiously, as she seated herself and yielded her arm to the grasp of the physician.

"See that?"

"It didn't hurt a single bit. Is that all?" he asked. "It's all; only wait a few moments until I'm all right."

"Next!" was shouted at the door, and with the call came a terror. He was a boy of fifteen, and he had been brought back to him to have his way. He was attired in a brilliant red frock, a cocky was in each hand, and he was accompanied by a girl of eight or nine years, evidently his sister, and a woman, there were signs of rebellion at the first glance of the physician, which, at the first movement, he made to rise, he was seized by the right, then with his left, then both feet were brought into active play. Blood-curdling shrieks were uttered, and the girl, who the sister endeavored to pacify by thrusting a nickel into his mouth, the sister was only saved from the prosecution of this scheme by the vigorous remonstrance of the physician. The doctor, seeing his side, and the girl, in preventing the youthful pugilist from killing the doctor, while the latter performed his duty, but prevented the girl from

Others came and went, many of them children, some apparently servant girls, and the crowd grew larger. The scene was over until another day.

**Poison at the Front Door.**

No article entering so generally into the food of every family has been found more villainously adulterated than baking powder. For the purpose of underselling these powders of absolute purity and wholesomeness, adulterators have resorted to food, hundreds of dealers are putting up baking powders with cheap and adulterated cream of tartar, which contain lime, lime, etc., adding strength by the free use of alkali.

Such adulterated powders are "shoved" upon the public with the greatest persistency. They are first given away—left in samples at private residences, with circulars and certificates, and then sold in certificates and false representations as to their value, etc. This fact of itself is sufficient to condemn the adulterated powder, and to rest on its merits. No manufacturer whose

[illegible]

When Baby was sick, we gave her **CASTORIA**  
When she was a Child, she cried for **CASTORIA**  
When she became Miss, she clung to **CASTORIA**  
When she had Children, she gave them **CASTORIA**



